

HOLT'S TEMPLE OF JUSTICE

Some Early History of the Court Houses of Holt County.

The Sentinel in the early part of 1912 immediately prepared a history of the building of the various court houses of Holt county, but which owing to various causes, we never published, but now we feel it a most opportune time to produce this part and feature of the history of Holt county written at a time when there was no county seat campaign on, and as all the historical matter produced by the Sentinel was written absolutely free from bias, and confined strictly to historical data.

Our illustration of our handsome and modern court house was taken years before the present campaign was on, and if our readers care to make comparisons they will find it equal in every way if not superior in some respects to those of Clay, Clinton, Caldwell, Platte, Atchison, Lewis and many other counties. Holt county's court house and properties could not possibly be replaced to day for less than ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS, for it is well known that building materials and labor have advanced from 200 to 400 per cent, and the cost of transportation fully 100 per cent.

Mound City paid \$3.98 per cubic yard to pave Nebraska street, in concrete, while Oregon paid \$1.70; Consolidated District No. 1, supposed they could have their High school built for \$20,000, but the lowest bid was \$38,000 and hence the work is stopped until an increase is voted.

The First Court House.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the people in every county have very little practical experience in the courts, and although they have the legal capacity to sue and be sued, never improve their opportunities, and never appear in court unless it be on compulsion, as witnesses or jurors, yet as the one great conservator of peace and as the final arbiter in the case of individual or neighborhood disputes, the court is distinguished above and apart from all and every other institution of the land, and not only the proceedings of the court, but the place of holding court is a matter of interest to the average reader. Not only so, but in many counties the court house was the first and usually the only public building in the county. These early day court houses were not very elaborate buildings, to be sure, but they are enshrined in memories that the present can never know. Their uses were general, rather than special, and so constantly were they in use day and night when court was in session and when it was not in session, for judicial, educational, religious, that the doors of those old time court houses, like the gates of gospel peace, stood open day and night, and the small amount invested in those old hewed logs returned a much better rate of interest on the investment than do the stately piles of brick, granite and marble, which have taken their place.

The memorable court house of early time, was a house adapted to a variety of uses, and had a career of great usefulness, school was taught, the gospel preached and justice dispensed within its old substantial walls. Then it served frequently as a resting place for many travelers, and indeed its doors swung on easy hinges.

But not only as a court room was the old building used. If the old settlers are to be believed, this rude structure often rang on the pioneer settler with a more stirring eloquence than enlivens the pulpits of the present.

An this old quaint building the earliest ministers have officiated, and if those old walls could have spoken, they could have told many a strange tale of pioneer religion, that is now lost forever. To that old court house ministers came of different faiths, all eager to expound the simple truth of a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty, and the primrose path of alliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring wanderer has had his heart moved to repentance thereby, more strongly than ever, by the strains of homely eloquence, from those early ministers: Greenberry B. Thorpe, who organized the first religious organization of the county, the "Hardshell" Baptists in 1841. He often preached in the original court house, so also Rev. E. M. Marvin, of the M. E. church, 1842-43. He preached the first sermon in this court house in December, 1842. His earlier years in the ministry were spent in Holt county and this section of the state, and he afterwards became a noted Bishop of the M. E. Church, South. Edwin Perry, also of the M. E. church; Elijah A. Carson and Tappan S. Reeve, of the Presbyterian faith. It was during Marvin's first visit here that he was agreeably surprised by his friends, the Zooks, Russells and Stephensons. They noticed his apparel was not in keeping with his calling, and they got together and had a fine suit of "jeans" made for him.

W. G. Caples, also of the M. E. church preached in this building in 1843-44. He was a great wit, but an earnest, zealous man. Rev. Alex. Spencer, of the same church delivered sermons in the old original court house in 1844-45; as also Jacob Bird. The latter of these instituted the camp meetings in the county in 1857. He organized the M. E. class in Hickory township in 1845-46.

With the coming of Monday morning the old building changed its character, and men came there seeking not the mercy of God, but the justice of man. The scales were held with an

even hand. Fine points of law were often ignored, but those who presided knew every man in the county, and they dealt out substantial justice and the broad principles of natural equity prevailed.

The First Court House

At the December term, 1841, of the Holt county court, held at the home of Gilbert Ray, two and a half miles east of Oregon, and composed of Judges Harrison G. Noland, James Crowley and James Kinsey, made the following order:

"Ordered that a court house be built in the town of Oregon, in Holt county, of the following description and dimensions: a frame structure 20 x 26 feet, two stories high; to be set in a rock wall, 18 inches thick and 30 inches high; the first story nine feet high in the clear; second story to be seven feet in the clear; the floors to be oak, one inch thick, well seasoned; suitable windows, doors, etc."

The building was to be completed by June 10, 1842, and to be built on lot 5, block 7, in the town of Oregon, fronting 20 feet on Nodaway street and 26 feet on Washington street. This property is now occupied by the Petree-Proud buildings, Post office, Phillips' drug store and office building.

The sum of \$685 was appropriated for the construction of the building, and the contract was let to Jesse Carroll. These appliances for facilitating labor in those days were few, and anything but readily attainable in this primitive condition of things in the country, and this contractor was under the necessity of asking an extension of time to complete the building, which was granted by the court, and on the 3d day of October, 1842, R. M. Barkhurst, superintendent of construction, reported the contract completed, and the court ordered that building be received. On surrendering the first court house for more substantial quarters, it was occupied by Bowen & Allen, and then W. H. Sterrett, then by the Oregon Furniture Co., and at present by the post office and E. O. Phillips.

In the second story of this building in May, 1852, the order of Odd Fellows organized their lodge, and James Foster, then a prominent attorney here, was chosen as the lodge's first presiding officer, and F. S. Rostock, Sr., and J. G. Grimm were the first initiates. On August 15th, 1852, the first Masonic lodge was organized in this building, and J. W. Modice was its first master, and F. S. Rostock, Sr., and H. M. Upton and E. R. Brown were the first to be initiated.

Carroll, the contractor, fell from a stage coach near Richville, September 15, 1860, and died from his injuries.

The contract provided that the building be completed for the June, 1842 term, but this was not done and the

bill for the illegal selling of liquor, peddling without a license; selling liquor to Indians; gambling, and various other misdemeanors, just as the docket of today is largely made up.

At this first term of court in the first court house of the county, Prince L. Hudgins, Willard P. Hall, John M. Young and L. D. Bird were the first to be licensed to practice before the court.

It was at this time that James McAvoy was acquitted of the charge of perjury by a jury, and was the first perjury case heard.

Playing cards on Sunday it seems, was a common offense, for at each term for several years, the grand jury would return many indictments.

In those days men were found who who made and shovels the "quack" just as they are found today. At this October term, John Jackson, and Alvin Morrow innocently passed some counterfeit money. They were acquitted.

Prior to 1852 the circuit judges were appointed by the governor, and Judges Atchison, Young and Leonard served under appointment, and held court in this original court house, and the judicial circuit was known as the 12th.

It was here in this old court house that the grand jury returned a true bill, charging Cornelius McKissick, with the murder of Zadoc Martin, on April 24, 1843, the deed being done with a "rifle gun." The case came up for trial, September 23, 1843, and was the first murder trial in the history of the county. Peter Burnett represented the state, and A. W. Doniphan defended. Doniphan afterward attained distinction in the Mexican war. The jury was composed of Stephen K. Scovill, Alex. Record, James Templeton, Wm. M. Cass, Robert Watson, John Robinson, Cornelius Risk, Stephen Stuart, Wesley Plummer, Wm. G. Ball, Abraham Brown. Scovill was foreman and the jury returned a verdict of second degree murder, assessing punishment of three years in the penitentiary. Col. Doniphan at once, filed his motion for a new trial which was granted by the circuit judge, Henderson Young, who qualified February 26, 1842. Doniphan then induced his client to plead guilty to manslaughter, and he was given six months in jail, and a fine of \$500. Later the jail sentence was remitted on account of the unsanitary condition, and only the fine stood against the accused which was paid.

The first damage suit was tried in this original court house, and it was on the docket, "The Steamer Bowling Green vs. William Templeton and Joseph Holt," the latter being a brother of David Rice Holt, for whom Holt county was named. Dilatory tactics were used in those days as now, and the case finally came on for trial at the August, 1843, term. The steamer, Bowling Green, at that time was one of the most fashionable and popular steamboats on the Missouri river, and besides being the popular means of travel by a very aristocratic and exclusive set of slave traders of St. Louis and New Orleans, furnished some of the most extensive gambling of that day. The trial occupied two days, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for \$114.12—it was nothing more nor less than a suit to make the losers pay a poker debt.

Among the practitioners at the bar in those days were such men as Peter H. Burnett, Benjamin Hayes, Sol L. Leonard, James Baldwin, Elias P. West, James Foster, John C. Morris, Robert Wilson, Henry M. Vories, Prince L. Hudgins, Edwin Toole, Sanford Hastings, John M. Young, Theo. Wheaton, James Craig, Frank Warmcastle, W. P. Hall, Jas. B. Gardenhire, Jas. S. Thomas, Frederick Greenough, Christopher P. Brown, John W. Kelley, Geo. W. Crow, Alex. W. Doniphan, Ben Loan, Elijah Norton, Wm. M. Paxton.

The Second Court House.

Before the lapse of the first decade in the county's history, its progress and growing importance seemed to warrant the erection of a temple of justice more in harmony with its advancing fortunes, and in October, 1850, a second court house was determined upon. Accordingly on the first day of the November term, 1850, of the county court composed of Judges Samuel Watson, John Gibson and Dr. John Dozier, let the contract for a brick court house, to be 44x44 feet, and to be two stories high, to Henry Watson for \$4,995.

The building was a plain, but neat structure, with hip roof, and stood in the center of the beautiful square for which the town of Oregon is justly and wisely proud of. Further appropriations to properly complete the structure raised the entire cost to about \$6,000.

The building had two roomy hallways on the first floor, running north and south, east and west. Access to the circuit court room was on the west side by a double stairway, similar to the one in use in the present building. The court room was furnished in native lumber, and the judge's stand was elevated some two feet above the floor level, on the east side, and immediately to the south of the judge's stand was the jury box, also raised on a level with the judge's stand, and immediately to the judge's right sat the clerk of the court.

The building was completed during the summer of 1851, but the first term of the court was not held in the new structure until October, 1851, when Judge Wm. B. Almond held the first

At our special Friday and Saturday sale we will sell you four pounds of THAT COFFEE for 95c. You know what THAT stands for. See our alfalfa seed at \$19.90. Our nice 99c pure Decleated Tirothy at \$5.90. Sweet Clover at \$19.50. That Flour Friday and Saturday at 10c per 100-pounds less. Best laundry soap on the market 11 bars 75c. Wear-U-Well Shoes are made for wear as well as for looks. Your car needs our Oil. Bring your vinegar jug. 100 loaves of bread each

day to feed our family, and our family is increasing. Oranges and lemons, 25c per dozen. Brooms, I say. You know what THAT coffee is. See our unground Peaberry. Seems like all the people learn our secrets.

Farmers' Light Plant Co.

term in this structure, which was held October 20, 1851. Lawrence Archer was the circuit attorney; W. D. Beeler, sheriff, and John Collins was the circuit clerk.

The first grand jury impaneled in this court house was composed of R. H. Russell, John S. Williams, John H. Utt, Abraham Sharp, Peter Stephenson, Cornelius Risk, Sam Hall, Henry Hunaker, James Kennedy, James Curtis, F. S. Rostock, P. F. Lund, James Walkup and John Sterrett. Russell was chosen foreman, and they returned 28 true bills, principally for gambling, "hoss" racing and unlawfully selling liquor. The court in most cases said "10.00 and costs" in gambling cases where the parties pleaded guilty—it was popular pastime in those days, and most everybody had a fondness for a little quiet game of draw poker.

At this term Levi Dodge was granted permission to build a mill-dam on his land in Squaw Creek, on 23, 62, 39.

There were two regular terms of court held at this time, April and October. At the April, 1852, term there were 13 pleas of guilt to gambling and five for racing on the highways.

At the August, 1852, election, Judge Elijah H. Norton, of Platte county, was elected circuit judge, the district was still known as the 12th, and was composed of the counties of Platte, Holt, Clinton, Caldwell, Atchison, Andrew and Nodaway. It remained so until 1872 when it was changed to the 4th circuit, and composed of Holt, Atchison, Andrew and Nodaway. In 1901, Andrew was taken from the circuit and Worth and Gentry added. In 1913 the circuit was changed and Holt taken from the fourth and added to the fifth, composed of Holt, Andrew, Platte, Clinton and DeKalb.

On October 25, 1852, Judge Norton appeared and took his seat as circuit judge, having been elected the August previous. His commission was signed by Austin A. King as governor, and Ephraim B. Ewing as secretary of state. He qualified before Wm. C. Remington, clerk of the circuit court of Platte county, October 5, 1852. He, of course, had a grand jury, and they returned 27 true bills for the same old offenses—gambling, liquor offenses and horse racing.

As in the former days, the time when the original court house was used for religious and all kinds of public meetings, so was this second court house, and it was in this court house that the Republican party of Holt county effected its organization, which was on September 28, 1860, and the meeting was addressed by a Dr. Landon, who was the Republican elector for this district, and James F. Boynton, editor of the Free-Democrat, the Republican paper of St. Joseph. At that time there were very few "Lincolns" or "nigger lovers" in these parts. Among the most outspoken were the late Clarke Irvine and Stephen Blanchard. Of the original 80 voters at this precinct voting for Lincoln, and members of this original Lincoln organization there is but one survivor today—this is Fred Markt, of Oregon.

It was in this second court that Judge Norton, now deceased, on June 24, 1860, together with Silas Woodson, spoke on the political issues of the day. Judge Norton was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and Mr. Woodson was the candidate for circuit judge.

Among the prominent attorneys then practicing at the bar were: Prince L. Hudgins, J. B. Gardenhire, Silas Woodson, Benj. Hayes, Edwin Toole, Jas. S. Thomas, Sol Leonard, John M. Young, James Foster, Jas. Craig, Clark Irvine, Peter Burnett, Henry M. Vories, Geo. W. Crow, Christopher C. Brown, Elias West, Theo. D. Wheaton, Isaac C. Parker, Elijah H. Norton, William P. Hall, R. P. C. Wilson, John W. Stokes, T. C. Dungan, A. W. Doniphan, Sam Ward, John Collins, John W. Kelley, Ben F. Loan, Dan Zook, Elly VanBuskirk, Horace Cooper, D. P. Ballard, John McKnight, Frank Gordon, Robert M. Stewart, A. P. Moorehouse, Mordecai Oliver. Many members of the bar who practiced in both the first and second court houses attained prominence in the state:

Governors:
Robert M. Stewart.....1857
Willard P. Hall.....1864
Silas Woodson.....1872
Albert P. Moorehouse.....1888
Secretary of State:
Mordecai Oliver.....1861
Francis Rodman.....1864
Supreme Judges:
Henry M. Vories.....1872
Philemon Bliss.....1868
Elijah Norton.....1876
Attorney-Generals:
Jas. B. Gardenhire.....1862
Edwin C. Crow.....1896
Kansas City Court of Appeals: W.

P. Hall, W. W. Ramsay, Jas. M. Johnson.

United States Senators: David R. Atchison, Robert Wilson, the former from Platte, the latter from Clinton. Isaac C. Parker served as a United States district judge for many years. Many of them were sent to Congress, among these being:

John H. Hughes, Clay county.....1844
Willard P. Hall, Buchanan.....1847-56
Mordecai Oliver, Ray.....1857-57
James Craig, Buchanan.....1867-61
Elijah H. Norton, Platte.....1861-63
Ben F. Loan, Buchanan.....1863-69
Joel F. Asper, Livingston.....1869-71
Isaac C. Parker, Buchanan.....1871-73
David Rea, Andrew.....1875-77
Chas. F. Booher, Andrew.....1889
R. P. C. Wilson, Platte.....1889-93
Chas. F. Booher, Andrew.....1907-15.

Joak Toole served as the first governor of Montana, and H. Burnett was California's first governor.

Among those who came to the local bar as practitioners in the second court house were: the late T. C. Dungan, John W. Stokes, Tom Parrish, James Limbird, Henry Shutt, L. R. Knowles, C. W. Thomas, S. F. O'Fallon, M. A. Duff, H. T. Alkire, Albert Jamison, Stokes, Parrish, Shutt, Knowles, Irvine, Zook, E. VanBuskirk, Henry S. Kelley and Jamison are now dead.

At the time of the building of the second court house there was no paper published in Holt county, and all legal publications were made in the St. Joseph papers until 1857, when S. H. B. Cudiff established the Holt County News here, under date of July 1, 1857, and the first legal notices were a divorce suit petition, Henry Hill vs. Pamela Hill; a partition suit, Christopher Catron and wife vs. Wm. Level, et al.

John Collins, the circuit clerk, at the time of occupying this second court died and served but one term of the court in this building, and Elly VanBuskirk, father of our former fellow-citizen, Alex. VanBuskirk, was appointed, and acted as the clerk at the October, 1852, term. He was then elected and served until 1865, when he was relieved under the 1865 constitution.

The sensational murder trials held in this second temple of justice were: William Dougherty by Henderson, in July, 1874; given 12 years. Geo. Burnett by Wm. Pope, 1864, acquitted. Mary Donahue by Dr. Bumps, December, 1875, given five years, but suicided in jail. Lewis Garrett by Sylvester Grooms in 1864, acquitted. James Kennedy by Andy Burrier, 1864, acquitted. John Redmon by John Shaw in 1875, acquitted. John Taylor by Wm. Morris, May, 1880, given ten years. Decker by Lewis Boyles, 1872, given jail sentence, died in jail.

Among the early day local practitioners who have died are:

Thomas H. Parrish, Oct. 26, 1897.
Daniel Zook, June 8, 1900.
James Foster, May 13, 1895.
Clark Irvine, Sept. 12, 1907.
Henry Shutt, Dec. 9, 1902.
John W. Stokes, Sept. 17, 1913.
Elly VanBuskirk, Aug. 5, 1895.
L. R. Knowles, May 30, 1897.
Lee Callow, April 29, 1908.
T. C. Dungan, Jan. 3, 1916.

The Third Court House.

Early in the summer of 1881, it was determined by the county court, then composed of T. W. McCoy, judge-at-large, and Judges J. R. Bradford and Daniel Huiatt, to erect a new court house, or rather to remodel the old structure, erected in the '50's, which was no creditable monument of the enterprise and progressive spirit of the day and generation, in which it was built.

Accordingly at the May term, 1881, the contract was let to Moses Bennett "for the erection of three new additions and the remodeling of the court house in the city of Oregon," for the sum of \$8,500. Subsequently a further sum of \$1,100 was appropriated to properly complete the structure. The work of raising the old building was commenced early in June of that year, and reconstruction was begun under the superintendency of Levi Zook. On December 13, 1881, the edifice was completed and accepted by the county

court, and immediately occupied. With the exception of the foundation and a small portion of the brick wall of the first story, the building was entirely new, and no vestige of the second building was recognizable.

This third structure suggested the idea of a Greek cross, so equibachial was its ground plan.

The main building was 45 feet square. In the center of the north front, the area of the base of the tower, which rises to an altitude of about 75 feet to its summit, was 15 feet square. Near the middle of the east, also of the west side of the building was a projection 15x22 feet, extending to and taking in the second and mansard stories, in the center of the south side, which until the summer of 1911 was the rear of the building, was another extension 15x9 feet. Approaching the building by the front entrance, the 15x15 foot vestibule, which constituted the ground floor of the tower, and paved in stone, revealed a double stairway leading on either hand to the second and third stories. A ten-foot hallway ran through the building from north to south. Up to 1912 the northeast room was occupied by the county clerk, county court and treasurer; the southeast room by the collector; the northwest room by the circuit clerk and recorder, and the southwest room by the probate court.

The second story, main room, used as the circuit court room was 45x45 feet, with 14.6 ceiling. On the east and west side, opening from the court room were two rooms used for jury purposes, the sheriff and prosecuting attorney.

The third or mansard story, from the nature of its design, was somewhat smaller than the area of the lower floors, and its dimensions were 39x39, but is now larger by reason of the extension built in the summer of 1912.

At the time of the making of the order for the erection of this building, strong opposition developed from the citizens of Mound City, which led up to the filing of an injunction against the payment of the warrants, which was filed by Jacob Book and others on June 24, 1881. Technical points were raised from term to term; in the meantime the work of construction was going on toward completion, and at the August, 1882, term, the injunction was argued before Judge Henry S. Kelley, then circuit judge, and on September 22, 1882, he handed down his decision sustaining the injunction. The holders of the warrants appealed to the supreme court, and in December, 1885, the supreme court affirmed the decision of the circuit court, and the treasurer of the county was enjoined from paying the warrants.

The holders of these warrants, many of whom were innocent purchasers, went without their money, and Contractor Bennett lost his. But relief in a measure finally came to the holders of these warrants. At the 1887 session of the legislature, a relief bill was passed, which authorized the payment of these warrants without interest, and the holders finally obtained the face value of their warrants.

Contractor Bennett was so depressed by his financial embarrassments that he died June 25, 1883, three years prior to the passage of the relief act. Levi Zook, who superintended the construction of the building, died April 2, 1895. Judge Bradford, of the county court making the order for the erection of the building, died December 20, 1901. Judge Huiatt died in 1916. Kelley, who sustained the injunction, died in St. Joseph, February 11, 1911. He retired from the bench in 1887.

The circuit judges who followed Judge Kelley in presiding in this third court house were: Judges Cyrus A. Anthony, Gallatin Craig, W. C. Ellison and Alonzo D. Burnes.

L. R. Knowles was the county attorney at the time of this improvement, and he was succeeded by S. F. O'Fallon, R. L. Rea, Henry Shutt, John Kennish, W. E. Stubbs, Ivan Blair, Frank Petree, Geo. C. Price, H. T. Alkire and A. M. Tibbels.

Many of those older attorneys mentioned before in these articles also practiced in this third structure, and continued until they removed or died. Among the younger set who practiced in this third building were: L. R. Knowles, Leigh H. Irvine, S. F. O'Fallon, H. T. Alkire, Ed L. Hart, John Kennish, Alex. VanBuskirk, E. J. Kellogg G. W. Murphy, James Stokes, Frank and A. W. Petree, Don Hunt, W. H. and E. E. Richards, W. E. Stubbs, A. M. Tibbels, Robert L. Minton, H. B. Williams, R. B. Bridgeman, Harry M. Dungan, J. B. Dearmont, L. L. Blair, D. W. Forter, G. W. Murphy, Geo. C. Price, Lee Callow, F. M. Wilson, B. R. Martin, A. R. Coburn. Of this younger set of attorneys, Messrs. Knowles, Murphy and Callow are now dead; Blair is practicing in Seattle, Wash.; Leigh Irvine is in literary work in California, and his brother, L. C., is in Mobile, Ala., but not in the law practice. Francis M. Wilson is now the United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri. John Kennish is a member of the State Utility Commission; he also served as a member of the supreme court and assistant attorney general. Hart has quit the law, and is in business in St. Joseph. Don Hunt is in Washington, D. C., as private secretary to Senator Reed, and in May, 1914, he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court.

There are but two of our local bar now practicing who began their law practice in the second court house—S. F. O'Fallon and H. T. Alkire. John W. Stokes, now dead, began his practice in the second court house in 1867.

Among the sensational murder trials heard in the third court house were those of David Miller for the killing of Samuel Crow, March 25, 1899. Wm. Fields killed John Cook, Jan. 2, 1900. John Freeman by Ambrose Grounds, April, 1899. Lee Harriman by G. W. Moulton, July, 1894. Milford Harmon by Ira Channing, March 1896. John Patterson by Jas. B. Inks, May, 1895. Matt Spelman by Sam Pollock, July, 1899. Joseph Young by

Griffiths
THE FINEST
507 Felix Street
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**WOMEN'S
NEW FALL
OXFORDS**

Smart
Brogue
Models
\$12 Values

Wear
With
Wool
Hose
\$8.85

June and August terms were held in the Linnville inn, afterwards known as the Pollock Inn, that stood on the ground now occupied by the I. O. O. F. and Masonic halls.

This original court house was first occupied, October 6, 1842, when the court was called by R. H. Russell, sheriff; David R. Atchison as circuit judge and Peter H. Burnett, circuit attorney; Bayless B. Grigsby, clerk. Russell had only been elected sheriff at the August previous election, and he had summoned a grand jury for this term. The circuit attorney, as soon as the court was ready for business, filed a motion to quash the return of the sheriff, charging that the sheriff would be implicated in matters coming before the jury. The court sustained the motion, and the coroner, Zedekiah Davis, was ordered to summon a grand jury, which he promptly did the following day, by returning the following names which constituted the first grand jury to set in the first court house of the county: Enoch D. Scammon, Abraham Brown, H. G. Noland, Samuel Watson, Daniel Derbin, R. Q. Tucker, Jarius Miller, Peter Clark, Jacob Gervill, Elias Dawson, Henry Kelley, Geo. A. Paxter, Ralph Brown, John Williams, Avery Carter. Noland was chosen the foreman, and the jury it seems was kept busy returning

**KODAK
FINISHING
BRING YOUR
FILMS TO US—
EXPERT WORK
SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED**

HENNINGER DRUG CO.

SEE US.

**One New Late Model
Reo Speed Wagon.**

**Two Ford Touring Cars,
one new; one used car
in first-class condition.**

**One Ford Ton Truck,
first class.**

**Two 1 1/2 Ton Trucks,
one new; one used
truck in good shape.**

**Three Chevrolet Touring
Cars in good condition.**

**One Gasoline Wood Saw
in first-class shape, a
dandy.**

**Special Sale on Tires
and Tubes, All Kinds.**

We Will Interest You.

**Foster-Logan
Motor Co.**